

24th August 1925] [Mr. T. M. Narasimbacharu]

on the subject, as East has got towards the West except that the sun travels from one side to the other. I request that you will rule the amendment as quite out of order."

\* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I am half inclined to think that the hon. Member from Bellary moved his amendment only by way of dissent from the original proposal because it seems clear that Standing Order 32 is clearly against this amendment. 'An amendment must be relevant and within the scope of the subject matter of the clause or motion to which it relates.' The present amendment is not within the scope of the subject matter to which it relates and I request you, Mr. President, to declare it out of order."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of what has fallen from the hon. the Law Member I do not want, Sir, that we must be spending our time over an amendment which is out of order. I, therefore, withdraw my amendment."

The original resolution was put to the House and lost.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

\* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

*'That this Council recommends to the Government that the Government will be pleased to increase in future the amount spent on education in the Ceded districts.'*

"In doing so, it is unnecessary for me to take up the time of the House because it is a fact that Ceded districts are educationally very backward and their backwardness has been used by one department of Government at least as an argument for depriving the districts of the privilege which they legitimately had claimed. So, I need not say more than what is strictly necessary for the purpose of this resolution. Sir, the districts are really very backward both from the point of view of elementary education and higher education as well. But I find from the statistics that so far as primary education is concerned Ceded districts compare favourably with some other districts although the general average for the whole Presidency is very much low. But with regard to higher education, secondary education and collegiate education, the hon. the Minister for Education must admit that we are very backward.

"I have a list of high schools in my district as well as in the other districts and I find, Sir, that the proportion is really appalling. Whereas a district like Coimbatore has 9. . ."

3 p.m.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"How many Government and how many aided?"

\* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I shall come to that. Whereas a district like Coimbatore has 9 schools, Vizagapatam 11, Madras 22, Chittoor 7, North Arcot 13, South Arcot 8, Madura 15, etc., in the Ceded districts, in Kurnool there are only 4, Bellary 5, Anantapur 4, and Cuddapah 4. As to colleges, except the Government College at Anantapur there is none else. Having these facts in view it must be admitted that these districts require help and that higher education should be extended. There is not



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even a medical school for the whole of the district and not one engineering school nor a commercial school. Probably there is an aided industrial school in Kurnool. An agricultural school is to be established at Kalahasti which has nothing to do with Ceded districts and which is intended to serve also those districts. That is the state of affairs in our districts.

"I am not however so unreasonable as to say that these districts ought to have one college. It is much better to spend money on a few well-developed colleges rather than start many colleges and keep them starved. I believe that if there are some more second grade colleges in some of these places it would be of help to these Ceded districts.

"It has been asked how many of them are aided and how many Government. They are certainly mostly aided schools, but it has been admitted that our districts are very poor. Government may say 'why not help yourselves'? The answer is that the districts are really poor. No doubt with the help of the hon. Member for Irrigation we might in course of time be in a position to help ourselves. But now, we are not. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government to come to our help in starting high schools and colleges in these Ceded districts. Even when compared with population I do not think we have our due share and I believe that aided schools every where get large amounts from Government. In another connection I have to bring it to the notice of the Government that higher education is absolutely necessary. We are aware that a good deal was made out of the fact that Ceded districts are factious. The best way of trying to put an end to these factious is to extend education, mainly the higher education. The Government ought to spread University culture everywhere. If the Government is interested in seeing that these improvements are made they are bound to see that more schools and colleges are started.

"Now my resolution is quite general and I only expect the Government to give us increased facilities for education at least in the future. We were recently to have taken over one of the aided schools but when we asked the Government to help us with funds they refused to help the district board. I hope they would be pleased to review their decision. It was in connection with the Pulivendla Ryots' High school. That fact showed that the Government was not willing to help us. There are, for example, two high schools in Kurnool and the Government can have a second grade college there. If the Government is not in a position to start more high schools for girls they will at least see the one high school at present existing is well equipped. That will induce parents from outside to send their girls and get them educated in that school. For want of such facilities the pupils that will join this institutions would be small I hope they would start a hostel. I have nothing more to say."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. I won't say very many words in doing so. I see that the hon. the Minister for Education is going to visit the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah and probably Anantapur. I am sure he will be convinced of the real need for additional funds. I strongly hope that he will come up with a grant and for this step he will have abundant proof of the poverty of the district."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, there are certain amendments tabled for this resolution and I thought I could speak after the amendments have been moved. But since you have called on me to speak I shall do so.



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"I am very glad that the hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi, has drawn the attention of the House to the educational needs of the Ceded districts. I may assure him that those districts are always engaging my attention and the concessions which we have given in the case of Ceded districts, as I will be able to show presently, form a major portion of the expenditure on education borne from provincial funds. It has not been possible to ear-mark any portion of the provincial revenue for any particular district. The educational expenditure must vary with different districts. The provincial subsidies, the local finances and the private agencies are three considerations which contribute to the variation of educational expenditure of each district. In the case of the Ceded districts, out of 42 institutions the Government pay practically the whole cost of 34 institutions. There are three Government institutions and 31 full net cost institutions. If you take the condition of other districts you will find that the Government have not in any other case taken over full net cost institutions to the same extent as they have done in the Ceded districts. The Government are in fact doing all they can do.

"I will also show the figures for education have doubled themselves. In the case of the Secondary schools in 1920 it was only Rs. 94,630; at present according to the audit report for 1923-24 the expenditure is Rs. 1,86,962. It has therefore doubled itself in the last four years. 97 per cent of the total expenditure in the Ceded districts is borne from provincial funds.

"I quite agree with the hon. Member that these institutions spread over such a large area, are not quite adequate to meet the needs of the locality. But it is for persons of position and education of the type of the hon. the Mover to encourage private agencies and start schools and then when once schools are started and worked the Government could be asked to aid such institutions. I recognise that there should be such a demand. There are many ways of agitating for money when once the schools have been started. When a particular locality has expressed its desire to open new schools, and when institutions have been started, the Government are bound to come to their help under the rules in the Grant-in-aid Code. In the case of the Ceded districts, the Government have been doing their best. I would therefore appeal to every one interested in the advancement of education in the Ceded districts to take urgent measures to encourage the opening of new schools; then Government will do their duty and come to their help.

"But to open Government schools in a particular area, we have to depend upon the reports of the educational officer. Even after the reports are received, we may not be satisfied with the conditions for opening schools. If therefore non-officials co-operate and show that there is need for opening new schools, the matter will not at all be difficult.

"Then, with regard to elementary education, my friend has said that there has been advancement in that respect, so far as Ceded districts are concerned. In the Ceded districts, interpretation of section 37 of the Elementary Education Act has been very much relaxed in their favour. Where a local body or municipality has been raising an educational cess—not merely an equal amount—not less than an equal amount has been interpreted in their favour but much higher than an equal amount, is given, every such case is considered favourably by Government. In the case of some of the taluk boards in the Ceded districts which have raised the cess, the full amount necessary for opening schools and school areas was given to



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them. In the case of schoolless areas where the cess has not been levied, the aided agencies have now been encouraged to open up schools in those areas. In all other cases where the cess has not been raised, provincial funds have been bearing a major portion of the expenditure. And this principle will continue to be adopted until the ideal is reached, viz., that every village with a population of 500 or above has a school of its own.

"Therefore in answer to the question raised by the hon. the Mover I have to submit that Government have been doing its duty and would like to encourage as much as possible the expansion of elementary education in the Ceded districts. But the policy of Government, as the House knows, in the matter of secondary education, is not to take the responsibility on itself, but to encourage aided agencies as much as possible in opening high schools and in maintaining them. If in pursuance of this policy, aided agencies or private bodies take up the initiative in the matter and then come to the Government for aid, certainly concessions would be given in this area for special aid for maintaining the schools in their proper condition. If there are any applications from any source in the Ceded districts for the purpose of opening secondary schools, Government give them their sympathetic consideration, which they deserve."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move the following amendment:—

"Add at the end the following:—

*"and to sanction for those districts grants equal to twice the amount contributed by the local bodies under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act."*

"The resolution of my friend Mr. Keti Reddi is too general, I think, Sir, to serve any useful purpose. I think in a way what the hon. the Minister has stated makes my position easy, because he recognizes the duty of the Government not only to promote secondary education but elementary education as well. He has said further, Sir, that so far as elementary education is concerned, he has given to the taluk boards an amount which is more than equal to the contribution paid by those taluk boards. If this is so, the hon. the Minister, I think, will have little objection to accept my amendment. The resolution, as amended, will read as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Government that the Government will be pleased to increase in future the amount spent on education in the Ceded districts, and to sanction for those districts grants equal to twice the amount contributed by the local bodies under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act."

"My proposal is not at all a new one. You may remember, Sir, that when you presided over the Local and Municipal Conference at Cuddapah, this question was raised at the time. The Director of Public Instruction, who was present at the time, recognized the equity of the claim made by the representatives of the Ceded districts and he conceded that so far as the Ceded districts were concerned the Government should contribute an amount not merely equal to but twice the amount contributed by the local bodies. So, I think, Sir, in view of the admitted equity of the claim, the hon. the Minister would be good enough to accept my amendment. I may tell him for his information that whatever be the grant he is now giving, it is not at all enough to keep the existing institutions going. I received only to-day a letter from the Harpanahalle taluk board teachers saying that the services



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of as many as 30 teachers were dispensed with, because the taluk board has not money enough to meet their pay. I hope therefore the hon. the Minister will accept my amendment."

Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi seconded the amendment.

\* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

*"Add at the end the following words:—'and that the fee for girl students should be reduced to half of that charged for boy students all through irrespective of the class or caste to which they belong.'"*

" This is a matter which is not new. The Government have issued a Government Order that only girls in backward communities, who are also poor, should be given the concession of half-fees. As female education is as backward as it can be, it is only fair that girl students should be allowed to pay half the fee irrespective of class or caste. It is that proposal that I wish to incorporate in the resolution, and I request that it may be accepted.

" A word about the resolution as it originally stood. The learned Minister said that if there was any private agency for starting high schools he would consider their proposals favourably. I beg to submit that there are such proposals made, one from Uravakonda and another from Tadpatri. In fact, the people of Uravakonda have collected nearly Rs. 20,000 and want the Government to supplement it. I understand that similar proposals have been made by the Tadpatri Municipality also. So I request Government to consider these proposals and lend their helping hand to them. Therefore in supporting the original resolution I also move the amendment which stands in my name."

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIAR :—" I second the amendment which has been moved so ably by my Friend Mr. Rameswara Rao. The Government have already recognized the policy of subsidizing these backward communities as regards school fees. Who can deny that girls are really much more backward than the backward communities whose cause my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian is so ably espousing in this House? Moreover, from one of the questions put by Mr. Rameswara Rao to-day, it would be seen that the girls' school at Anantapur is languishing for want of attendance. Government have spent large sums in engaging teachers and inspecting staff. It is because the students could not pay the school fees that the school, in spite of the best intentions of Government, is languishing. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister to accept and give effect to this amendment."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Elementary school or high school? "

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIAR :—" High school. For these reasons I would urge upon this House to support the amendment of Mr. Rameswara Rao."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I feel I am unable to accept the amendments proposed by my hon. Friends. In the first place I cannot go against the Statute. The statutory liability under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act is this: when an elementary education fund is constituted under section 32, the Governor in Council shall contribute thereto a sum not less than the proceeds of the taxation levied under section 34 on behalf of the fund. Therefore when it is not less than an equal amount raised in the shape of cess, it should be double the amount of cess that has



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been collected as education fund. On the other hand, as I submitted to the House, we have interpreted the rule with the assistance of the Finance Department and have been giving not only an equal amount but more than the equal amount. Therefore in the interpretation of it, a great deal of concession has been made and we have been financing the boards which have raised the cess to the fullest extent. There is another difficulty in accepting my hon. Friend's motion. The Finance Department would readily come to the conclusion and say that in cases where more than double the amount is necessary you will have to limit yourself to that amount and no more. In some cases where 100 rupees cess is collected, we have been paying Rs. 200 and more in the Ceded districts. It would be a disadvantage if the motion is pressed, as the danger is that they will get no more than twice the cess amount collected in the Ceded districts. I therefore call the attention of my hon. Friend to this danger ahead. As it is, the Finance Department has been doing the right thing to relax the rules."

(At this stage Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo took the chair.)

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no objection to make it not less than twice, Sir."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is again another danger, namely, that it will be impossible, if you fix like that, for the Finance Department to be persuaded to give more than what it will give under that section."

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know if the Finance Department is more supreme than the hon. the Minister himself ?"

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is ; that is a point which I need not at present answer. Under the rules no department is supreme ; because it is governed by the Devolution Rules."

(Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Happy family !") " It will be perfectly justified on the part of the Finance Department to say, ' the statutory liability being fixed, we cannot give you that '. Hence I regret I cannot accept the amendment moved by the hon. Mover unless the Act is amended."

" With regard to Mr. G. Rameswara Rao's motion, that in girls' schools you should allow half fees for girls, there is a rule that in every case where a girl is not able to pay the fees the headmaster or headmistress has to certify to that effect and the girl will be exempted. Such certificates can be given by local officers and non-officials. Such concession is granted on the certificate of respectable persons of the locality, including the municipal chairman, taluk board president, district board president and Members of the Legislative Council. All these persons could certify to the poverty of a pupil and the school authority is empowered to grant concession in such cases. But, where a pupil is able to pay and the parents are rich enough to pay the fees, you cannot make a general rule and say that in every case, rich or poor, the rule should apply. In the case of poor pupils it is necessary that they should be given such concessions but not in the case of rich girls."

" In the case of wealthy people I think it would be unfair to provide for any exemption from the payment of school fees. Therefore, in that case also I regret I am unable to accept the amendment of Mr. Rameswara Rao."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Sir the question may be put."



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\*The CHAIRMAN (Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo) :—"There are now two amendments before the House, one moved by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and the other by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. I wish to know what the hon. Mover of the main resolution Mr. Koti Reddi has to say in regard to these two amendments, whether he is prepared to accept these amendments or whether he wishes his resolution to stand separate."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"I should like to know if the Mover is accepting these amendments or not?"

\*Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, I think it better to put the amendments to the House separately from the main resolution."

\*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I wish first of all to speak on the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. It is too early to say that the Government will contribute at least a sum which is not less than an equal amount raised by the local bodies in the shape of education cess. In this respect the intention of the legislature is clear. The legislature has fixed a minimum as the contribution from provincial funds. When the limit is fixed it is within the discretion of the Government to raise its contribution to any multiple of the cess amount collected by the local bodies. There are instances where the local Government have got, under the statute, to contribute, twice, thrice and four times the amount collected. It only means that their contribution shall not be less than an equal amount. It means, again, that no maximum limit is placed upon the Government as contribution from provincial funds. They may contribute twice or even thrice the amount levied by the local authorities.

"Now, it has been said by the hon. the Minister for Education that there are difficulties in the way of his contributing a larger amount than is now contributed. He said that the Finance department would not allow his proposals for increased expenditure in this direction. We know that in all cases where there is a statutory obligation to provide funds it need not be submitted to the vote of this House. It is for the Government to settle each year, as far as the Education Act is concerned, as to what should be the limit of their contributions. They may say that this year they are going to provide twice the amount levied by local bodies and next year they may be saying that they are going to raise it to three times. Since that is the spirit of the legislature why should they adopt this amendment restricting it to twice the amount contributed by local bodies? In this connexion I may refer to the original phraseology of the Bill as introduced by Government. There, they say an equal amount. The Bill as introduced first contained a provision that it shall be equal to the amount levied. At that time the Government said that the local authorities shall raise a local cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee. Afterwards, that one anna in the rupee was reduced to three pice in the rupee having regard to the limited resources of local taxation. At the same time, a minimum contribution from provincial funds was fixed in the hope that Government would come forward with even four times the cess collected by the local bodies. These were the circumstances under which these two alterations were made in the Elementary Education Act as it was passed by this Council in the year 1920. Therefore, the intention then was that local bodies should not be asked to raise more than three pice in the rupee as education cess. Again, I may point out that it was originally contemplated



[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya] [20th August 1925]

Madras University. I had therefore to represent the matter to the hon. Member Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and asked him to see if he could do something for the Oriya-speaking people. I must frankly say that up to this time neither the Oriya language nor the Oriya community has received any attention either from the Government or from the University authorities. This being so, I am at a loss to see what the condition of the Oriya language and literature will be and how the Oriyas will be represented in the new Andhra University with its altogether new activities. I assure the House that under section 15 which provides for the election of 15 members to the Senate by the registered graduates not a single Oriya will come in. Even under any other method of representation I am sure that no Oriya will have any chance of coming in. Coming to representations based on language I am sorry to see that Oriya is given only one seat while Kanarese also is given one seat and Telugu is given two. There will be an overwhelming majority of Telugus in the twelve districts and I appreciate the feeling of the hon. the Minister for giving more representation to Telugus than to the other languages. But may I request the hon. the Minister to remember that on a previous occasion in connexion with a previous Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University in 1923, with greatest difficulty we agreed to have one representative for the Telugus and one for the Kanarese and one for the Oriyas and so on for the five important languages of the province. I would therefore suggest to the hon. the Minister for Education that it is desirable to have more representatives for the Oriyas. Of course I am not enamoured of the Madras University or of the Andhra University, except for this new aspect of the latter, viz., the attempt to impart education through the medium of the vernacular which is a distinct step in advance. Unless some steps are taken to encourage the Oriya language and literature, I am afraid the Oriyas will go to the wall. This brings us to another thing, viz., that the Andhra University cannot have for some time to come all the progressive views and ideals of the Madras University. Under these circumstances, I think it is but fair to allow the Kanarese and Oriya population—so long as we Oriyas remain in the Madras Presidency—to have the option of studying either in the University of Madras or in the newly established Andhra University. I hope this will, to a certain extent, meet the wishes of these peoples.

“There is another objection, a very strong objection, for which a remedy will have to be found. I find only three colleges in the list of colleges to be affiliated, I mean the university colleges. Then what is to become of the other colleges? It may be that the Parlakimedi College may become a first-grade college in a few years and what then will be its position? There is a second-grade college in Berhampur and neither now nor in the future is it proposed to be affiliated. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education and the Select Committee on the Bill to look into this aspect of the question carefully. Then again the hon. the Minister does not give us any idea as to the location of the university. I would enter a caveat with him at this stage. It is a great injustice done to the hon. Members of this House to have given them no idea about the location of the university. I believe, Sir, that unless the university is located at Vizagapatam it would not at all be appreciated by the people of the Oriya-speaking tracts. I am not unaware of the great controversy that has centred round this aspect of the question. I request the hon. the Minister for Education to face it before we send the



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was Rs. 1,78,707 and the total expenditure met from provincial funds was Rs. 12,62,000 for the whole presidency and for the Ceded districts it was Rs. 1,48,875. That is to say, that whereas in the other districts the expenditure from local funds or private funds was something like 40 per cent of the total expenditure, in the Ceded districts it was something like 20 per cent. Now, I do not think that on these figures the Mover of the resolution or the amendment can really make out a case. That the Ceded districts are in such a privileged position when compared with the rest of the presidency is clear. The fact is that whereas the rest of the presidency gets Re. 1 per rupee as an additional contribution, the Ceded districts are getting Rs. 2.

"One hon. Member called the attention of the House to a particular institution in Anantapur to which reference was made this morning. It was said that there were only 8 pupils in that institution and it was suggested that the Government by refusing a concession of two or three rupees to that school were keeping down the number of pupils who were attending. Now, I happen to know the Ceded districts and I know Anantapur. And it seems to me that to suggest that a reduction of two or three rupees in the fee is going to fill the forms of that school is to cast some reflection on Anantapur. So, speaking entirely from the financial point of view and seeing that what is given to the Ceded districts is in excess of the already very liberal contribution allowed by the statute, such claim as is now made can only be met by depriving other districts and I do not think, Sir, that on the figures there is any real claim to be put forward on behalf of the Ceded districts in that respect."

3-45 p.m. "The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member Mr. Narasimhachari is to speak on the amendment since he is the seconder of the resolution."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Sir, am I to speak on both the amendments or on only one?"

"The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"As the hon. Member pleases."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Speaking on both the amendments, I am certainly in favour of both of them. For, if they are lost, Government, will get hardened and tighten the purse strings against the Ceded districts. The hon. the Minister told us that in the case of education cess he is bound by certain statutory provisions. I suppose that as gentlemen become statesmen from vakils they forget a great deal of the law of interpretation and give speeches in a statesmanlike way. His way of interpreting the section in the Education Act will not be commendable to any lawyer though it may be to a statesman. The words 'not less' cannot mean 'equal' only but anything 'equal to or over that particular amount'. So there is nothing which ties the hands of the hon. Minister from accepting the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend from Bellary. The hon. the Finance Member told us that it would not be fair that these districts should be shown special favour as against other districts. With his past experience of the Ceded districts and his sympathy for the people of the districts—for he has been there for a long time and his name is remembered as the best settlement officer in that district and Government always quote his settlement proceedings as an example and say, 'Here is Cuddapah and we have not increased the rates in this periodical settlement'—I expected a different kind of reply from him. I thought he would say, 'I know these



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districts; they require a specially favourable treatment and Government will not be wrong in showing this treatment to these districts'. Now, Sir, he is occupying the position of the Finance Member and Finance Membership is a little difficult thing no doubt (Laughter) because just like a merchant he has to deal with his credits and debits and adjust them to each other. It is only from that point of view he opposed the resolution. On the other hand if he had been left to himself or if he had been a Member in charge of some other portfolio he would have taken a sympathetic view of the question and supported the motion.

"As regards the question of girls' school, no doubt the hon. Minister said that girls could in many ways get certificates whereby they could get exemption. They can approach Members of the Legislative Council or district board presidents or tahsildars. I submit, Sir, that instead of making these girls ask favours from them—for there is a difficulty in getting favours also, because these girls will be asked to come the next day and so on—instead of putting these girls to all these difficulties it would be more statesmanlike if they say that the girls in the Ceded districts will be charged no fees or will be charged only a fraction of the fees. That would be a sympathetic and statesmanlike way of dealing with the question. The original resolution will include all these cases; but since these amendments have cropped up, it is my duty to support the amendments also."

The amendment of Mr. G. Rameswara Rao was put to the House and declared lost.

The amendment of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was put to the House and declared lost.

The resolution of Mr. Koti Reddi was put to the House and declared carried. On a poll being demanded by the hon. Sir A. P. Patro, the House divided with the following result:—

*Ayes.*

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| 1. Mr. T. Mallesappa.                     | 14. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.                 |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.   | 15. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai.          |
| 3. Mr. C. Rauralinga Reddi.               | 16. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.             |
| 4. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 17. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao.              |
| 5. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.                    | 18. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo.  |
| 6. " K. Uppi Sahib.                       | 19. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.             |
| 7. Dr. P. Subbarayan.                     | 20. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.          |
| 8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.           | 21. " K. Sarabha Reddi.                |
| 9. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.            | 22. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti.   |
| 10. " P. Anjaneyulu.                      | 23. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. |
| 11. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.        | 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.    |
| 12. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar.              | 25. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.           |
| 13. " C. Gopala Menon.                    | 26. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.    |

*Noes.*

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.          | 10. Mr. G. T. H. Bracken.                  |
| 2. " Mr. N. C. Marjoribanks.                    | 11. " Abdulla Ghalala Sahib.               |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahador. | 12. " S. Arpudaswami Udiyar.               |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                            | 13. Rai Sahib T. O. Tangavelu Pillai.      |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.     | 14. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu.           |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.               | 15. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.       |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal.                       | 16. " M. C. Raja.                          |
| 8. Mr. E. W. Legh.                              | 17. Mr. D. Appavu Chettiyar.               |
| 9. " G. T. Boag.                                | 18. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar.           |
|   | 19. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.              |
|   | 20. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |



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Noes—cont.

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| 21. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.     | 31. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.        |
| 22. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez.         | 32. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 23. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan.            | 33. Rao Bahadur P. Raman.            |
| 24. Mr. L. C. Guruswami.                | 34. Mr. R. Srinivasan.               |
| 25. The Zamindar of Kallikote.          | 35. „ R. Veerian.                    |
| 26. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 36. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava   |
| 27. Mr. B. Madanagopal Nayudu.          | Madaliyar.                           |
| 28. „ K. Prabhakaran Tampan.            | 37. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan.              |
| 29. „ G. Premayya.                      | 38. „ Qadir Mubt-ud-din Sahib.       |
| 30. „ K. Raghuchandra Ballal.           | 39. „ Abdul Wahab Sahib.             |

26 hon. Members voted for the motion and 39 against. The motion was lost.

## POWERS OF PUNISHMENT TO PRESIDENTS OF BENCH COURTS.

4 p.m. Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ I beg to move the resolution standing in my name which runs as follows :—

*‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that honorary presidents of first-class bench courts be invested with the same powers of appointing and punishing their subordinates as are conferred on the presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipal councils with regard to their subordinates.’*

“ In this connexion I beg to submit that it is an extension of the principle of local self-government to invest the local public with the jurisdiction to try criminal offences committed by the people, and so long as local bodies exercise uncontrolled jurisdiction over their subordinates, efficiency of service requires that the subordinates of bench courts should be placed under the control of the presidents. At present the president has no powers of punishing or appointing his subordinates and naturally that amount of obedience that one would expect from a subordinate cannot be expected from them who are said to be under the control of the executive officers of the district.

“ I shall quote one single instance to give an idea of the work done by a bench court in a year and the work done by a deputy tahsildar in order to convince this House how essential and necessary it is for the Government for favourably considering this resolution and thus approve of the work done by the presidents of bench courts who are in most cases retired deputy tahsildars. Although the Government give power to Tahsildars and deputy tahsildars under Board's Standing Order No. 132 to fine their subordinates to the extent of Re. 1, they do not give any power to the bench court presidents. The figures are these. In one year in a certain bench court there were 2,500 cases and the amount of fine recovered was Rs. 5,000 ; but the cost of establishment was only Rs. 600. Whereas in the case of a certain deputy tahsildar's court there were 350 cases, the fine recovered was Rs. 2,750 and the cost of establishment was Rs. 4,000.

“ I commend this resolution for the acceptance of this House.”

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—“ I second the resolution.”

\* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I hope to be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the hon. the Mover of this resolution that to accept it would not conduce to the interests of the proper working of the panchayat